

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XXVIII.....NO. 5

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE GARDEN, Broadway.—FAUST AND MARGUERITE.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—IRISH HEIR.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—IRISH HEIR.

LAURA KERR'S THEATRE, Broadway.—JERRY LIND—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JOCKO—LOVEY MAY OF THE O'BRIEN—JACK'S DELIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—JACK AND THE BEAN-BOLE.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—MADAME ANTOINETTE DE FONTAINE—LE PIANO DE BERNIE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—MISS MARYA WARREN, THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY—CONQUEROR OF THE O'BRIEN—JACK'S DELIGHT.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—STROPHIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DIPLOMAN.

BUCKLEY'S MINSTRELS, Broadway.—STROPHIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DIPLOMAN.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—E. MOLLENHAUER'S ORPHEUS COMPANY.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD ANIMALS.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, FANTASIES, &c.—DIPLOMAN.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 263 Broadway.—Daily from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—STROPHIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—DIPLOMAN.

New York, Tuesday, January 6, 1863.

NOTICE TO PAPER MANUFACTURERS.

Twenty thousand reams of good paper wanted. Size 24x36. Apply at the Herald office.

THE SITUATION.

The result of the five days' battle at Murfreesboro is at length officially and most satisfactorily announced. General Rosecrans despatched to the War Department a full history of the protracted contest, which ended on Saturday in the total defeat of the rebel army and their disorderly flight towards Tullahoma. General Rosecrans says that he would occupy the town and push on the pursuit yesterday, which was commenced by the centre of our lines on Sunday. The fighting was almost continuous from Tuesday to Saturday. On Sunday morning the enemy commenced to retreat, and the movement was made known to General Rosecrans at seven o'clock. The losses on our side are one thousand killed and five thousand five hundred wounded, in hospital. Our details of this terrific conflict and brilliant victory will be found highly interesting. A map showing the battle field and the lines of the enemy's retreat accompanies our description.

The above cheering news from Tennessee is enhanced by the intelligence of the success of General Sherman at Vicksburg. Our troops are in possession of the city, after a series of desperate battles. The expedition landed on the Yazoo River on the 26th ult., under cover of the gunboats, after having shelled the rebel batteries at Haines' Bluff, which was fortifiably fortified and well defended. The gunboat Benton, as we before stated, was pretty severely riddled by the enemy's shot, and her commander, Captain Gwin, badly hurt. The enemy had seven batteries of field guns mounted on these bluffs, and made a stubborn resistance for more than an hour. We have the authority of the Memphis Bulletin for the fact that fighting had been going on for five days, commencing on Wednesday. Up to Monday morning General Sherman had captured three lines of the enemy's works. The firing on the fourth and last line of defence on the Jackson and Vicksburg road had ceased, and the indications were that this line—two miles from Vicksburg—had surrendered, leaving taking the fortifications General Sherman sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport Railroad—work which was successfully accomplished. He was reinforced on Sunday night, by nine thousand men from General Grant's army, by way of the river. The whole of the Union force at Vicksburg is now about forty thousand men.

General Grant telegraphs to the War Department a confirmation of the news of the occupation of Vicksburg by our forces, from a rebel source—the Grenada Appeal.

Our despatches from Nashville last night confirm the account, which we published yesterday on the authority of the rebel papers at Lynchburg, of the destruction of a large portion of the East Tennessee Railroad, and the bridges at Zolli, Potter and Watauga. It appears that Colonel Carter, instead of attacking Knoxville, as reported, made a more important military coup by cutting off the railroad connection between the rebel army in the West and the enemy's position in Virginia, which he accomplished by the complete destruction of the railroad at the different points. It was a brilliant effort, and seems to have been well executed.

We have additional particulars of the battle between General Sullivan and the rebels, under Colonel Forest, at Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tenn., on Thursday last. The fight lasted all day, and the losses were heavy on both sides. The rebels finally broke and fled, with a loss of one thousand four hundred killed and wounded, three hundred and fifty horses, a thousand stand of arms, and a battery of six guns. Our loss, at the highest estimate, was not more than six hundred.

Our history of the disaster to the Monitor which we give to-day, with all the painful incidents attending it, is full and complete, and shows the carelessness of the Navy Department in sending her to sea under the circumstances.

Congress is providing for the sines of war. A member of the Committee of Ways and Means—Mr. Spaulding, of New York—introduced a bill into the House yesterday authorizing the issue of three

hundred millions more of Treasury notes, and recommended an additional issue of three hundred millions of six per cents, running one, two and three years, and five hundred millions twenty year six per cents.

The vacancy in the Cabinet, caused by the withdrawal of Caleb B. Smith from the Bureau of the Interior, is likely to be soon filled up, the President having sent the name of Judge Usher, of Indiana, to the Senate yesterday for confirmation in that office.

By the City of Washington, off Cape Race, we have four days' later news from Europe touching the American question. The Liverpool Journal of Commerce says that the government has issued orders that the Alabama be warned from all British ports, and notice given that if any more British property be destroyed, the government will at once take steps to destroy the Alabama. The Shipping Gazette contradicts this, and says that the government will not consider itself justified in stopping the cruise of the Alabama. The London Times again ridicules the idea of the British government being held responsible for the acts of the Alabama.

The same paper publishes a strong secessionist letter from Commander Maury. He is very bitter against the government of the United States, and repudiates the idea of reunion. He says the South is well supplied with arms and is as determined as ever. He asserts that the customs receipts at Charleston in July were greater than those of the corresponding month for ten years. How about the blockade then?

The Paris correspondent of the London Herald again comments on the rumor of another attempt by the great Powers to terminate the American strife. It is semi-officially denied at Drouyn de Lhuys, at an official reception, had spoken to the foreign Ministers as to the advisability of mediation.

The Mexican question was warmly debated in the Spanish Senate, and General Concha opposed the policy of General Prim, and avowed himself in favor of a monarchy, but not a Spanish Prince for the throne.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill taxing bank notes and fractional currency was introduced and referred. Joint resolutions of the Connecticut Legislature, asking a modification of the Tax law, so as to prevent the accumulation of taxes on the same article in the different processes of manufacture, were referred to the Finance Committee. A petition asking a modification of the Tax law as regards ale and beer was also referred. Bills to promote the efficiency of the artillery service, also the efficiency of the army; to prevent correspondence with rebels, and to reserve certain military sites in insurrectionary districts for sale, were introduced and referred. A resolution declaring General Grant's order expelling Jews from his department tyrannical, usurping and unjust, and requesting the President to countermand the same, was introduced by Mr. Powell and laid over. A resolution directing inquiry as to the expediency of consolidating regiments in the field, so that their maximum number shall be at least one thousand and twenty men, was adopted. A resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the expediency of modifying or abolishing the duty on foreign paper was adopted. The bill to raise volunteers for the defence of Kentucky was discussed and recommitted to the Military Committee. The Bankrupt bill was then discussed, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian troubles in Minnesota, and abrogating all treaties with the Sioux was passed by a vote of seventy-eight against seventeen. A bill providing ways and means for the support of the government was reported, and referred to the Committee of the Whole. A resolution was adopted directing inquiry into the causes of the loss of the Monitor, with the view of ascertaining whether vessels of her character cannot be made safe and seaworthy. A proposition to convert the old Hall of Representatives into a gallery of statues was referred to the Library Committee. Leave to introduce a resolution approving and ratifying the President's emancipation proclamation was asked, but objection was made and the subject lies over. Bills to establish temporary military governments in rebellious States, authorizing the raising of volunteers for the defence of Tennessee, setting apart lands for a railroad in Washington Territory, establishing a State government for Colorado Territory, and providing for a survey of swamp and overflowed lands in California, were introduced. A resolution calling for information respecting the state of our relations with the republic of New Granada was adopted. A joint resolution was adopted providing that the government shall furnish transportation to sick and wounded soldiers who have been furloughed or discharged, as well as to the remains of those who have died or been killed in the service. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to report a bill providing for the protection of loyal citizens in their persons and property in insurrectionary States. A resolution was introduced directing that the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the House his reasons, if any, for neglecting to answer the resolution passed by this House on the 16th of December last, inquiring into the names of the owners of United States stock of 1862, and as to the medium of payment of the same; and further, that he do now communicate to the House the names of such owners, and whether he has not paid the said stock, and if so, whether in coin or otherwise. After some discussion the further consideration of the subject was postponed till to-morrow. A bill making appropriations for civil and diplomatic expenses was reported. The House in Committee of the Whole discussed the bill making appropriations for legislative, judicial and executive expenses, but adjourned without taking final action on the subject.

With regard to the charges of official misconduct preferred against the Police Commissioners, the Governor has determined that a thorough investigation shall be had. The investigation will be made in New York, and the Governor will name an early day for that purpose.

The number of vessels entered at this port from foreign ports during the month of December was four hundred and thirty-four, and the number cleared for foreign ports during the same period was four hundred and fifty-six. The total number of entries from foreign ports during the past year was four thousand nine hundred and seventy, and the number of clearances, four thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

By the City of Washington, off Cape Race, we have four days' later news from Europe. A number of ships wrecked have occurred on the English coast. The ships R. T. Parsons and Hiale were wrecked. The first and third officers and five men of the former were drowned. It is said the Greek Assembly will confirm Prince Alfred as King. The Count of Hunsdorf had been spoken of for the throne. The French Legislature is to assemble on the 12th of January. The action was,

ket was buoyant and a slight advance obtained. Flour quiet and steady. Beef, pork and lard dull. Consols closed at 92½, a 92½.

The new Board of Aldermen organized yesterday, by electing Alderman Walsh President for the present year, and Messrs. Valentine and Smith Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms. The annual message of the Mayor was received, and is published in another column.

The first session of the Board of Common Council for the year 1863 was held at noon yesterday, when Morgan Jones, Esq., was unanimously elected President. James M. Sweeney, Clerk; George Lettman, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Thomas J. Carleton, Doorkeeper, were re-elected to their several positions. The annual message of his Honor the Mayor was received; and, on motion, the reading was suspended and the document referred to the Committee on Printing, when appointed. The Board then adjourned until Monday evening next, the 12th inst.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions—Judge McCunn presiding—commenced yesterday morning. The Grand Jurors were discharged for one week, in consequence of one panel being then in session in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. District Attorney A. Oakley Hall then announced that his assistant, Mr. Charles E. White, head, who, during the past year, had assisted in discharging the business of the Court of General Sessions, was compelled to retire from that position, in consequence of its duties interfering with his practice in the civil courts, and that Mr. Samuel B. Garvin, who was formerly connected with the Court, had been appointed as the successor of Mr. Whitehead. Judge McCunn, in reply, stated that he heard the announcement with great regret, which was only mitigated by the intelligence that Mr. Garvin was to take the position which had been so worthily filled by Mr. Whitehead during the past year. After transacting some business of an unimportant nature the Court adjourned until eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday, before Judge Leonard, when the Grand Jury—of which Robert T. Woodward, Esq., was foreman—were sworn in, and briefly charged by the Judge on the usual topics. Mr. Hall, District Attorney, said that the calendar was very heavy, and would doubtless occupy the Court for some time.

There was a great jubilee of the colored people of this city and of noted abolitionists, last evening, in the Cooper Institute. Speeches were made by Revs. Messrs. Garnett and Cheever, and Prof. Wilson and others.

The stock market was active and excited yesterday, and prices were all higher in the morning, the advance being from 1 to 2 per cent on the speculative railway shares. In the afternoon there was some retreating, and the extreme prices of the morning were not sustained. Gold rose to 135½, closing at 134½ bid. Exchange advanced to 148½, a 148½. Money was easy at 5 per cent. The bank statement shows an increase of \$3,970,017 in deposits, \$173,748 in specie, and \$105,849 in loans.

The cotton market was more active yesterday, and prices of middlings were up to 63½c, a 63½c, with sale, and reals reported of 1,400 bales. There was a good business transacted in flour, which advanced 5c, a 10c, as follows in wheat, which was 20c, and corn, which was 10c. Large lots of rice were reported, and prices closed 10c, a 10c, per pound higher. Sugar was more sought after, and was buoyant. There was less activity in provisions and whiskey, which were depressed. There were no remarkable alterations in other commodities.

Important from the Southwest—Capture of Murfreesboro and Vicksburg.

We have the gratifying intelligence for our readers this morning, first, that General Rosecrans, after a desperate and sanguinary struggle of five days, has captured Murfreesboro, has put the main rebel army of the Southwest to flight, and is vigorously following it up; secondly, that "the Yankees" are in possession of Vicksburg; and, in the third place, that a splendid dash has been made from Kentucky by a body of Union cavalry into East Tennessee, whereby a number of invaluable bridges to the rebels, over otherwise difficult rivers, and deep mountain chasms, have been destroyed along the great Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, thus cutting off, at least for several weeks, the only direct line of communication between Richmond and the retreating rebel army of Bragg in Middle Tennessee.

The importance of these military achievements can hardly be exaggerated. The repulse of Bragg from Murfreesboro, if it has not resulted in the destruction, capture or dissolution of his army, has saved Nashville, which was really the prize at stake in the late desperate and protracted contest. Had Rosecrans been defeated, not only Nashville and all its immense military stores and supplies would have been lost, but the side of war would have rolled back upon the Ohio river, and the return of spring would have probably found the rebels in occupation of Louisville. Nashville, in this view, was the first great object and expected reward of Bragg's advance to Murfreesboro; and Jeff. Davis, in his late visit to that place, no doubt calculated upon crushing Rosecrans with a superior force. We say, therefore, that the repulse of this powerful rebel army of General Bragg, which was aiming at nothing less than the recapture of Nashville and the subjugation of Kentucky, is, under the circumstances attending it, one of the most fortunate and encouraging events of the war.

We have so fully heretofore explained to our readers the value of Vicksburg to the rebels as a base of supplies, and as a barrier to our navigation of the Mississippi, that it will suffice at present to say that, with Vicksburg in our possession the whole line of the "Father of Waters" is ours, and that the rebels of Arkansas, Western Louisiana and Texas, and their supplies of provisions, are completely cut off from the States on the eastern side of the river. Next, a glance at a map of the Southern States will convince the intelligent reader that this destructive work lately accomplished on the Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, by the enterprising Union cavalry force charged with this delicate enterprise, is, in military point of view, equal to a great victory, whether applied to our operations afoot East or West.

But these achievements do not relieve the War Office at Washington from the sweeping charge of a blundering mismanagement of the war in the West as well as in the East. With a proper appreciation of the value of Nashville and of the policy and necessities of the rebels, instead of being required, with less than fifty thousand men, to fight for five days a rebel force of probably

not less than seventy-five thousand to save Nashville, General Rosecrans would have been thrown forward upon the enemy with an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, although the consolidation of this army might have required the temporary abandonment of a number of secondary positions and combinations. In this way the rebel army of Bragg might have been destroyed or scattered to the winds. As it is, Bragg, after inflicting upon Rosecrans a loss of ten thousand of his splendid soldiers, several hundred wagons and thirty cannon, retreats more with the airs of a conqueror than with the evidences of a serious defeat.

But of all the strange oversights and blunders of our War Office, that which has permitted East Tennessee for nearly two years to remain in possession of the rebels, seems to us the most palpable and inexcusable. It is something to boast of that a handful of cavalry has partially accomplished the work which should have been thoroughly done many months ago with a force of a hundred thousand men. With an active army of eight hundred thousand men in the field, why is it that in every great and critical engagement the rebels outnumber us? It is said that President Lincoln, on being asked, some time ago, his estimate of the armed forces of the rebellion, answered that he supposed they were about fifteen hundred thousand strong. "How so, Mr. President?" "Simply from the fact that in every great battle they contrive to outnumber us two to one." But the plain truth is, that while we have two soldiers for every armed rebel in the South, ours are dribbled away in small enterprises, while theirs are concentrated in great battles.

This is the lesson, therefore, which we would impress upon the mind of President Lincoln, that if necessary to insure perfect success in a great battle all smaller objects should be temporarily abandoned to strengthen the main army, East or West. The skill and perseverance of General Rosecrans and the indomitable bravery of his subordinate officers and soldiers have saved Nashville and the campaign in the West; but there must be some improvements in the combinations of the War Office, or the results of this winter's operations will still disappoint the country and keep alive the Napoleonic idea of European intervention.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AND THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—When Governor Seymour signalled his entrance on the duties of his important office by calling the Police Commissioners of this city before him, everybody supposed that he was about to act with promptitude and determination. No one ever imagined that, like immortal Bob Acres, his courage would so soon begin to ooze out at the ends of his fingers. The radical journals, however, seemed to have known better. Their threats fulminated against him just prior to his election, that he should be hung, had a marvellous effect upon his movements, and he has completely backed down from his original position. No doubt he has changed his mind altogether; or, if not, he may appoint some distant day for hearing the case of these Commissioners, and there the matter will probably end.

For the past three or four days the republican journals have been trying to frighten the Governor still more. They are all howling at him on the plea that by removing these Commissioners—men who have outraged public decency and violated the constitution and the laws—he is opposing the government and helping to bind the fetters upon the slave. Certainly this cannot be meant to apply to the thousands of happy contrabands who are feasting so plentifully on the good things of Uncle Sam's table.

We think that if the Hon. James Brooks, who has taken the Legislature of New Jersey under his particular care, and dictates to them the way in which they should perform their functions and draw up their resolutions—if this gentleman, who besides, is organizing a party of his own, were to take the Governor of New York under his immediate protection, and teach him how to deal with the Police Commissioners, he would be performing a much greater public service than by meddling with the affairs of another State.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE NEGROES.—The question of the largely increasing numbers of contrabands now entirely dependent on the United States government for support is becoming a rather perplexing one. In New Orleans alone, and along the borders of the Mississippi now in the hands of the federal government, there are probably as many negroes as Union soldiers—amounting, necessarily to several thousands. All these fugitives have to be clothed and fed by the government, and the tax upon the people for this purpose is very severe. So, also, at a place very appropriately called New Hayti, near Newbern, N. C., there is now a full colony of blacks, numbering some eight or ten thousand. All these are being supported by government; and, if we were to pursue the investigation much further, we should find that there are not less than one hundred thousand negroes in the South supported by the government at enormous expense.

This is the more anomalous from the fact that, while we are spending such large sums of money to support the slaves who escape from their masters, our intrepid soldiers, who are fighting our battles, are left unpaid month after month. The government is largely in arrears with the army, and the pay of the soldiers, long due, cannot be less than from fifty to sixty millions of dollars.

Now, what will the voting population of the free States think of this? We think that if we were to have general elections all through the loyal States—like the elections of last November—the radicals who sanction these proceed, ings would be thoroughly overthrown. We are of opinion that not a State, with the exception of Massachusetts, Michigan and Vermont, would send a single black republican to represent them. The government should look to this abuse in time.

RECKLESSNESS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.—It is stated that Lieut. Worden, the former commander of the Monitor, and several of the officers who served under him, remonstrated with the Navy Department on the risk of sending that ill-fated vessel to sea, as, in their opinion, she was not fitted to encounter rough weather.

In defiance of this advice she was despatched on an expedition where her powers of resistance were certain to be severely tested, and the result is that she has foundered and gone down with a number of her officers and men. This is something more than mere blundering, and the head of the Navy Department should be held to a strict accountability for it by Congress. An official may be constitutionally indolent and sleepy, but in matters involving the lives of people he is bound to have all his senses about him.

THE TRIBUNE ON ARMY MATTERS.—The Tribune yesterday, with a great deal of venom, attacked a democrat named Isaac Cook, of Chicago, or, as they called him, "Ike Cook," for the defalcations of Paymaster Isaac N. Cooke, a republican of Ohio. The animus is plainly manifest from the fact that in another part of the same paper the despatch of the Associated Press from Cincinnati, Ohio, is published, which expressly states that it was Major Isaac N. Cooke that had been arrested. Ignorance is no excuse, for the Army Register states, and the Tribune knows this, that Isaac N. Cooke is a native of Ohio, and was appointed from Ohio, and the negro worshipping Cincinnati Gazette, when he was appointed, on the 1st of June, 1861, boasted that it was "another republican appointment." So much for the veracity of the Tribune's army intelligence.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1863.

THE WAYS AND MEANS FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The bill introduced by representative Spaulding to-day to provide ways and means for the support of the government, and which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, proposes the issue of five hundred millions of dollars of twenty year six per cent bonds, interest payable semi-annually in coin, to be disposed of for the base price that can be obtained for them in lawful money, or certificates of indebtedness, or for interest-bearing Treasury notes. It also provides for the issue of three hundred million dollars six per cent Treasury notes, or bonds redeemable at the close of the war, in one, two and three years, interest payable semi-annually in coin to be paid to the creditors of the government, and convertible, at the will of the holder, with the accrued interest, into legal tender notes receivable for all dues to the government except customs, and may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par to any one desiring to purchase them. It also provides for the issue of three hundred million dollars legal tender notes, if the exigencies of the public service shall require it, convertible at any time into twenty year six per cent bonds, at par, and for the issuing of gold of fractional parts of a dollar in lieu of postal currency, to be engraved and printed in the treasury building. Fictitious are provided for counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the notes and bonds issued under this act, and six hundred thousand dollars are appropriated to carry the act into effect.

The bill introduced by Senator Sherman to-day, to impose a tax of two per centum on the largest amount of notes any bank or banks have outstanding at any time during the year, to be levied on the 1st of July next, and ten per centum on the largest amount of fractional notes similarly outstanding.

Mr. Chase, in making for authority to issue a hundred and two millions in Treasury notes, says very clearly that the bank issues must be suppressed to a like amount or else a serious expansion of the currency will arise. It is bad enough now with a currency at least a third greater than it was on the 1st of November, 1861. Unless the Finance Committee is Congress fall in with his view they will find some other way to get the money thrown up the walls of the Treasury.

NAVY AND POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILLS.—The Consular and Diplomatic bill amounts to one million two hundred and fifty-seven thousand dollars.

The Naval bill will ask for some twenty millions of dollars, and the Post Office bill about twenty millions of dollars.

All the appropriation bills are expected to foot up one thousand and ninety millions.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The report to-day that General Rosecrans had been overpowered created such a sensation in the House that business could not be proceeded with.

The report was industriously circulated that General Rosecrans had been killed and his whole army captured at Murfreesboro.

Generals Franklin, Hooker, Sykes and Griffin, were in the city to-day. They return with a large party of officers to the Army of the Potomac this evening.

Rumor has been busy here to-day. It has been positively asserted that General Butler was to command the Army of the Potomac, until late this afternoon.

Out of the simple fact that General Hooker was for two or three hours closeted with the President, the story has been manufactured that he has been directed to relieve General Burnside of the command of the Grand Army.

But the announcement at a late hour in the afternoon that, after five days' desperate fighting, Gen. Rosecrans had achieved a splendid victory at Murfreesboro, and that Vicksburg, the rebel stronghold on the Mississippi, had been occupied by the victorious Union army, produced a thrill of pleasure that was apparent every where in the bustling faces of those who for twenty-four hours dreaded and intelligence from that quarter.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The following nominations have been made to the Senate to-day by the President:

J. P. Usher, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior.

E. C. Handford, of Massachusetts, Consul at Algiers.

Henry M. Canfield, of Connecticut, Consul at Athens.

James A. Knapp, Jr., of New York, Consul at Guayaquil, vice James Ledogar, resigned.

John H. Freeman, of New York, Consul at Madison, Ind., vice Robert P. Jones, resigned.

Captain Thomas Turner to be a Commodore, vice Wm. M. Glendy, whose nomination is withdrawn and transferred to the list of Captains on the retired list.

Commander Charles Woodman to be Captain.

Lieutenant Commander Abner Reed to be Commander.

Lieut. George H. Perkins to be Lieut. Commander.

Lieutenants Bernard J. McCall, B. Carrington Bowers, Dominick Lynch, William D. Whiting and Melancthon B. Woolsey, to be commanders in the navy on the retired list.

William C. Macomber, Postmaster at Zanesville, Ohio.

RESIGNATION OF GENERAL BURTON.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—Sir:—This is to respectfully represent that I now hold the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers, and that in consequence of various causes, among which is a deprivation of my rank by the signing of an officer of my rank to the command of the division of the Grand Army, which a soldier holds most dear—"promotion," and cannot consistently, with a proper sense of duty and self-respect, submit to these wrongs and serve the government with the zeal and enthusiasm which is so essential to success, consequently, and in the most respectful manner, I tender you my resignation.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant.

A. DUYEE.

FORNAGE FOR BURNING'S ARMY.

The Army of the Potomac has nine days' forage on hand, and through the energy of the Quartermaster's Department a full supply is always kept in readiness at convenient points.

ARRIVAL OF COMMANDER BARNHEAD AND LIEUTENANT GREENE.

Commander Barnhead and Lieutenant Greene, surviving officers of the Monitor, arrived here to-day.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The Navy Department has ordered Commander Barnhead, Lieut. Greene and Acting Master's Mate Williams, late of the Monitor, to the steamer Florida, at New York.

Lieut. Commander Mead has been ordered to Ordnance duty at Washington.

HENRY WARD BEECHER IN PERIL.—As the cars en route to New York stopped at Elizabeth, N. J., last evening, the passengers noticed an unusual commotion among the citizens, who were assembled in large numbers in the vicinity of the railroad station. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that the indignation of the people had been aroused in consequence of a report having been circulated that Henry Ward Beecher had arrived at New York to preach all directions. That gentleman, however, managed to elude this very unpleasant vigilance, and having secured the services of a posse of policemen, he was stealthily conveyed to the cars and rolled back to this city without encountering any serious consequences.

THE NEW YORK POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Position of Governor Seymour.

The Charges Against the Commissioners to be Thoroughly Investigated.

They Are to be Allowed Time to Examine Witnesses and be Heard in Defence.

Nominations for Officers of Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1863.

In the matter of the charges of official misconduct made against the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police, Governor Seymour has issued the following order:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1863.

In the matter of the charges of official misconduct against Thomas C. Acton, one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, and the charges against the evidence taken on the 1st inst., and a citation issued calling upon the Commissioners to answer the same on the 3d. In answer to the charges made and may be died. The object of the hearing on the 3d inst. was to receive the answer of the Commissioners, and to decide when and where the charges should be investigated. The Commissioners claim the right of process by which witnesses in their behalf may be procured. It is proper they should have an opportunity to produce their testimony and of being heard in their defence. For this there should be allowed ample time. No charge involving the right of persons or property should be acted upon without a full and fair trial. The public interest calls for a thorough investigation of the conduct of the Commissioners in the performance of their duties. I shall therefore direct an early adjournment of the hearing on the 3d inst. to the 10th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. in the City of New York. I shall name an early day for that purpose. HENRY SEYMOUR.

There has been an intense excitement over the Police Commissioners for several days. Upwards of two dozen applicants for those positions were early on the ground, demanding their immediate removal without hearing or anything else; in fact, they urged upon the Governor to pursue the same arbitrary course that has created such a revolution against the republican party.

The Governor from the start held firm to the position that the Commissioners were entitled to a hearing, and that the law must be obeyed. He intended to go to the end, and he would break the law of the State. He was bitterly opposed and denounced for this course by nearly all the applicants for positions, by the leading managers of Tammany and Nozari, as well as the majority. In fact, there was a terrible clamor of the politicians against the Governor. Members of the majority and representatives of most of the political organizations publicly denounced him in bitter terms. Indeed, he was called a traitor and a scoundrel. He was supported only by a mere handful.

He has just breathed the storm. His order to-day completely demolished the politicians, many of them leaving to-night in disgust. A full and fair trial will be had in New York at an early day, not only